



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

differ essentially from those of the higher. He used Golgi's method of staining, and in this paper reports on the cerebellum, valvula cerebelli, and lobus opticus. The two types of nerve fibres and the two of nerve cells as described by Golgi are here found. The neuroglia cells are best distinguished from the nerve cells by the absence of the axis-cylinder process. The epithelial cells surrounding the central canal and its prolongations are conical, with their bases towards the canal, and their conical end is continued into one or more filaments which unite with neuroglia cells, thus indicating the epiblastic origin of the latter. Regarding the differentiation of nerve cells, the author adds that the extraordinary development and profuse branching of the large cells of the outer layer of the cerebellum show how ungrounded the theory is that the higher the animal in the zoological scale, the greater will be the number of prolongations, and the more profuse the branching of homologous nerve cells.

Ueber einen Fall von chronischer progressiver Lähmung der Augenmuskeln. C. WESTPHAL. Ophthalmoplegia externa nebst Beschreibung von Ganglienzellengruppen im Bereich des Oculomotorius-kerns. Arch. f. Psychiatrie und Nervenkr. XVIII, 3, S. 846.

In a case of dementia paralytica, with symptoms of tabes and partial atrophy of the left half of the tongue, there was complete paralysis of the muscles of both eyeballs. The pupils did not react to light, but did react on convergence. The post-mortem examination, both macroscopic and microscopic, showed the nuclei and stems of the motor nerves of the eye atrophic. There was, however, dorsad of the atrophic oculomotor nucleus, on both sides, a double group of cells still intact, which, though not described in the adult, have been known as connected with the nucleus of the oculomotor nerve through the experiments of von Gudden on newborn rabbits, and the studies of Edinger and Darkschewitsch on the human foetus. On comparing the specimens with the same region in the normal brain, the groups in question could always be identified in the normal. This group of cells is brought by the author into connection with the iris, which was the only muscle in the eye which in this case remained active, and for this view he advances some indirect evidence, partly physiological and partly anatomical. The failure of the iris to react to light is explained by some break in the sensory portion of the reflex arc.

Die Untersuchungen von Golgi über den feineren Bau des centralen Nervensystems. A. KÖLLIKER. Anat. Anzeiger II, 15, S. 480.

Kölliker upholds Golgi's views regarding the anastomosis of the branched processes from the nerve cells, between which he can never find any union. Though recognizing the two types of cells which Golgi describes, namely, one in which the axis-cylinder gives off few branches and maintains its identity, and the other in which it soon profusely branches, forming a network in which the identity of the axis-cylinder is lost, he refuses to give assent to Golgi's suggestion that the former type may be motor and the latter sensory in function. The axis-cylinder prolongations of the cells of Purkinje do maintain their identity and at the same time give off fine lateral

branches, but it remains to be proved that these cells are motor. A medullated nerve fibre is never seen to break up into branches within the gray matter, though it is always possible that it may become non-medullated and then branch. Kölliker inclines to the hypothesis that the different nerve centres are united by medullated fibres, which arise directly from the finest branches of those nerve cells where the axis-cylinder forms a network in such a manner that either each branch, or several of them together, form the axis cylinder of this medullated fibre.

Studien über den centralen Verlauf der vasomotorischen Nervenbahnen.

HELWEG. Arch. f. Psychiatrie XIX, 1, S. 104.

In sections of the cervical cord from insane subjects, where the principal tract of the lateral columns abuts on the anterior nerve roots, the author finds, in carmine preparations, a wedge-shaped mass of fibres which are very fine and intensely stained. Besides this "triangular tract," there are scattered fibres of abnormally small size through other parts of the lateral column, and also in the anterior column. The size is looked on as due to arrested development. The formation has been traced as far cephalad as the commissura posterior and into the lemniscus. Since the abnormally small calibre of the fibres is always associated with a psychosis, and since in all psychoses one system only is invariably affected, namely, the vasomotor, therefore he feels justified in designating this tract as a vasomotor one, and goes on to give the probable terminations of the tract in the cerebral cortex.

Die Temperaturschwankungen des Gehirns in Beziehung zu Gemüths-emotionen. E. TANZI. Originalmittheilung, Centralbl. f. Physiologie, 12 Mai 1888, No. 3.

The description of Tanzi's own experiments is preceded by a succinct account of the investigations in this line by Schiff (1870) and Corso (1881). As regards the single fact of the variations in temperature, the two investigators reach results directly opposed, for while Schiff finds that, in general, the rousing of an emotion is accompanied by a rise of temperature in the brain, Corso finds it to be accompanied by a fall.

Tanzi experimented on six dogs and two monkeys, and sought the answer to the following questions: 1. Whether temperature changes in the cortex followed various stimuli. 2. Supposing such changes to take place, in what hemisphere and in what region of the hemisphere they occurred. 3. The kind of change, whether a rise or fall of temperature. 4. The approximate intensity of the change. 5. In what form do they express themselves subjectively, as a simple sensation, or as an emotion. 6. On what physical or physiological conditions do they depend, the circulation of the blood, or metabolism of brain substance.

For the method of investigation the original should be consulted, but it may be here noticed that the animal was sometimes so arranged that the variations in the cortex and in the lumbar region of the cord could be taken almost simultaneously. As stimuli the following were used: Loud sounds, threats, the odor of meat and urine, stimulation of the vulva, petting; to a bitch her puppies were shown, and to a monkey that had formed the alcohol habit, wine